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# A family of processes interpolating the Brownian motion and the self-avoiding process on the Sierpiński gasket and $\mathbb{R}$

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## Abstract

We construct a one-parameter family of self-repelling processes on the Sierpiński gasket, by taking scaling limits of self-repelling walks on the pre-Sierpiński gaskets. We prove that our model interpolates between the Brownian motion and the self-avoiding process on the Sierpiński gasket. Namely, we prove that the process is continuous in the parameter in the sense of convergence in law, and that the order of Hölder continuity of the sample paths is also continuous in the parameter. We also establish a law of the iterated logarithm for the self-repelling process. Finally we show that this approach yields a new class of one-dimensional self-repelling processes.

## 1. Our question

To illustrate our questions, first let us consider the Euclidean lattice,  $\mathbb{Z}^d$  and a random walk on it. The **simple random walk** (RW) is a walk that jumps to one of its nearest neighbor points with equal probability. On the other hand, a **self-avoiding walk** (SAW) is a walk that is not allowed to visit any point more than once.

If you take the **scaling limit**, that is, the limit as the lattice spacing (bond length) tends to 0, the RW converges to the **Brownian motion** (BM) in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ .

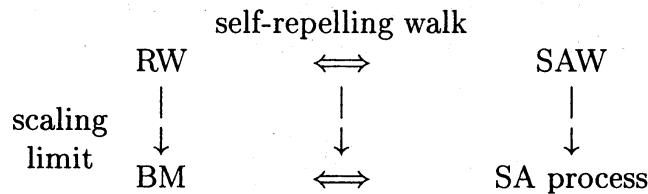
The scaling limit of a SAW is far more difficult. It is because a SAW must remember all the points it has once visited. In short, it lacks Markov property. For the 1-dimensional lattice, that is, a line, it is trivial – the scaling limit is a constant speed motion to the right or to the left. For 4 or more dimensions, the scaling limit is the Brownian motion. Since the space is large enough, the RW is not much different from the SAW. However, for the 2 and 3-dimensional lattice, the scaling limit is not known.

From this viewpoint, the Sierpiński gasket is a rare example of a low dimensional space, where the scaling limit of a SAW is known. The SAW on the pre-Sierpiński gasket converges to a non-trivial **self-avoiding process**, which is not a straight motion along an edge, nor deterministic, and moreover, whose path Hausdorff dimension is greater than 1. It implies that the path spreads in the Sierpiński gasket, has infinitely fine creases and is self-avoiding. Let us emphasize here that in a low-dimensional space the existence of a non-trivial self-avoiding process itself is "something."

On the other hand, the Brownian motion on the Sierpiński gasket has been constructed by Barlow, Perkins and Kusuoka as the scaling limit of the simple random walk on the pre-Sierpiński gasket. (See [4], [5].)

**Our question is :** Now that we have two completely different processes on the Sierpiński gasket– the Brownian motion and the self-avoiding process, can we construct a family of processes that interpolates continuously these two?

We construct the interpolating process as the limit of a self-repelling walk. A **self-repelling walk** is something between the RW and a SAW. Visiting the same points more than once is not prohibited, but suppressed compared with the RW. We want to construct a one-parameter family of self-repelling walks such that at one end of the parameter it corresponds to the RW, at the other end the SAW. And we take the scaling limit.



Here we will further explain what is meant by interpolation. There is a very important exponent that characterizes walks and their scaling limits. The most well-known scene where it appears is the mean square displacement of the walk on an infinite lattice (graph). For a walk starting at  $O$  (the origin), let us assume

$$E[|X_n|^2] \sim n^{2\gamma}, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

where  $X_n$  is the walker's location after  $n$  steps, and  $|X_n|$  denotes the Euclidean distance from the starting point.  $\gamma$  is our exponent. If you take the scaling limit, this exponent governs the short-time behavior,

$$E[|X(t)|^2] \sim t^{2\gamma}, \quad t \downarrow 0.$$

The same  $\gamma$  determines also other path properties of the scaling limit such as Hölder continuity and the law of the iterated logarithm.

For comparison, in the case of the one-dimensional integer lattice,  $\mathbb{Z}$ , for the RW,  $\gamma$  is known to be  $1/2$  (the well-known exponent for the BM), and  $\gamma = 1$ , for the SAW, obviously, because it is a straight motion in one direction. In general, exponents are very resistant to changes. Bolthausen proved for a model of self-repelling walk on  $\mathbb{Z}$ , that  $\gamma$  is always 1 regardless of the strength of self-repulsion. Tóth constructed a different model such that  $\gamma$  varies from  $1/2$  to  $2/3$ . There are a few other models, but none of them connects  $1/2$  to 1. (See [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11].)

It is interesting enough if we can connect the BM and the self-avoiding process on the Sierpiński gasket continuously in the sense of weak convergence of path measures. But can we ask for more? So, our question is rephrased as : can we construct an interpolating family of processes that connects the exponent  $\gamma$  for the RW/BM continuously **all the way** to  $\gamma$  for the SAW/SA process? As we have seen above, it's not easy even on the line – the simplest lattice.

However, on the Sierpiński gasket, we give an affirmative answer and the same method works also on the line,  $\mathbb{R}$ .

## 2. Our Model

The pre-Sierpiński gaskets and the Sierpiński gasket are defined as follows. Let  $O = (0, 0)$ ,  $a = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ ,  $b = (1, 0)$ , and let  $F'_0$  be the set of all the points on the vertices and

edges of  $\triangle Oab$ . We define a sequence of sets  $F'_0, F'_1, F'_2, \dots$ , inductively by

$$F'_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}F'_n \cup \frac{1}{2}(F'_n + a) \cup \frac{1}{2}(F'_n + b), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

where  $A + a = \{x + a : x \in A\}$  and  $kA = \{kx : x \in A\}$ . Let

$$F_n = F'_n \cup (F'_n - b).$$

We call  $F_n$ 's the (finite) pre-Sierpiński gaskets. As  $n$  increases, the lattice (graph) gets finer. If we superpose all the  $F_n$ 's and take the closure, we get the (finite) **Sierpiński gasket**,  $F$ .

$$F = cl\left(\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n\right).$$

We denote the set of vertices in  $F_n$  by  $G_n$ .

Let us denote by  $W_n$  the set of continuous functions  $w : [0, \infty) \rightarrow F_n$  such that there exists  $L(w) \in \mathbb{N}$  for which

$$\begin{aligned} w(0) &= O, \\ w(t) &= a, & t &\geq L(w), \\ w(t) &\notin G_0 \setminus \{O\}, & t &< L(w), \\ |w(i) - w(i+1)| &= 1, & i &= 0, \dots, L(w) - 1, \\ w(i)w(i+1) &\subset F_n, & i &= 0, \dots, L(w) - 1, \\ w(t) &= (i+1-t)w(i) + (t-i)w(i+1), & i \leq t < i+1, \quad i &= 0, 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

$W_n$  is the set of paths on  $F_n$  that go from  $O$  to  $a$  without hitting  $b$  or  $c$  or  $d$ .  $L(w)$  denotes the steps needed to get to  $a$ . (Between integer times, we interpolate by constant speed motion. We've made the path continuous just for later convenience.)

To define a "self-repelling walk," we assign weight to each path. Our model is unique in the way of realizing self-repulsion. In other models on  $\mathbb{Z}$ , they count the numbers of returns to the same points or bonds, and define a repulsion factor using these numbers. But we count turns at a sharp angle and U-turns as shown below.

For  $w \in W_1$ , let  $M_1(w)$  be the number of returns to the starting point,  $O$ . Let  $N_1(w)$  be the number of U-turns and sharp turns that occur at points other than  $O$ . Here U-turns and sharp turns occur when  $\vec{w(i-1)w(i)} \cdot \vec{w(i)w(i+1)} < 0$ , where  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$  denotes the inner product of  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

Let  $0 \leq u \leq 1$  and  $x > 0$  be parameters. For each path in  $W_1$ , we assign the following weight.

$$P_1^u(x)[w] = \frac{x^{L(w)} u^{M_1(w)+N_1(w)}}{\Phi(x, u)},$$

where

$$\Phi(x, u) = \sum_{w \in W_1} x^{L(w)} u^{M_1(w)+N_1(w)}.$$

The factor involving  $u$  is the **repulsion factor**.

Next, we go on to define  $P_2^u$  on  $W_2$ . In defining a probability on  $W_2$ , we note that we get a path in  $W_2$  by adding finer structures to a path in  $W_1$ . First consider a path  $v$  of  $W_1$ . Let us add to the first step of  $v$  a finer structure on  $F_2$  that goes from  $v(0) = O$  to  $v(1)$  without hitting any  $F_1$  vertices other than  $v(0)$ . The part of  $F_2$  inside the equilateral triangle with  $v(0)$  and  $v(1)$  as two of the vertices is similar to  $F_1$ . Thus, we see that this

finer structure between the start and the first step of  $v$  corresponds to some element of  $W_1$ . We give finer structures to each step of  $v$  in a similar way. This way we get a path in  $W_2$ , patching up small  $W_1$  paths,  $w_1, \dots, w_{L(v)}$ , on a rough path  $v$ . Actually, each path in  $W_2$  can be constructed in this way, adding finer structures. Thus, for finer structures between each step,  $M_1$  and  $N_1$  are defined. We define the weight for  $w \in W_2$  by

$$\begin{aligned} P_2^u(x)[w] &= \frac{1}{\Phi_2(x, u)} x^{L(w)} u^{M_1(v)+N_1(v)} \cdot \prod_i^{L(v)} u^{M_1(w_i)+N_1(w_i)} \\ &\quad \text{[base path on } F_1] \quad \text{[finer structures]} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Phi_2(x, u)} x^{L(w)} u^{M_2(v)+N_2(v)} \end{aligned}$$

where  $L(w)$  is the number of the steps on  $F_2$ , and  $\Phi_2(x, u)$  is the normalization factor

$$\Phi_2(x, u) = \sum_{w \in W_2} x^{L(w)} u^{M_2(w)+N_2(w)}.$$

From the fact that we constructed a path on  $F_2$  by adding finer structures to a path on  $F_1$ , it is easy to see

$$\Phi_2(x, u) = \Phi(\Phi(x, u), u).$$

We go on to define  $P_n^u$  on  $W_n$  **recursively**.

First, we consider a path on  $F_{n-1}$  and patch up small  $W_1$  paths on it. For general  $n$ , we have the **recursion relation**

$$\Phi_n(x, u) = \Phi_{n-1}(\Phi(x, u), u).$$

This is one of the key properties of our model. We can see the meaning of the recursion in this way. Consider a self-repelling walk on  $F_n$  with propability  $P_n^u(x)$ . Pick up all the  $F_{n-1}$ -points the walk visits. Then we get a self-repelling walk on  $F_{n-1}$  with renormalized probability  $P_{n-1}^u(\Phi(x, u))$ .

Let us choose  $x = x_u$  to be the unique positive solution to the equation,

$$x_u = \Phi(x_u, u).$$

This choice of  $x$  makes the measure self-similar.  $u = 1$  corresponds to the simple random walk with the first exit at  $a$ . In this case,  $u$ -factor is absent and  $x_u = 1/4$ . It shows the walker chooses one of its four nearest neighbors with equal probability. For  $u = 0$  only self-avoiding paths survive. (For more details of our model, see [1].)

### 3. Results

We study the function  $\Phi(x, u)$  (this corresponds to the partition function, or the generating function ) closely and get the following results.

Let

$$\lambda_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E^{P_1^u}[L].$$

$\lambda_u$  is the average steps from  $O$  to on  $F_1$ . It is continuous in  $u$ , and

$$\lambda_1 = 5 \quad (RW), \quad \lambda_0 = \frac{7 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (\text{SAW}) \quad 2 < \lambda_0 < 3.$$

Now we are going to take the continuum limit. It corresponds to the limit as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

We defined  $P_n^u$  as a probability measure on  $W_n$ . We can re-consider it as a probability measure defined on a space of continuous functions  $C$  on the Sierpiński gasket supported on  $W_n$ . Thus the base space is common to all  $n$ 's. Let us consider an accelerated process by the factor of  $(\lambda_u)^n$ . Recall that for our path, it takes time 1 to go to a nearest neighbor vertex. As the lattice gets finer, our walk gets slower. So we need a proper acceleration to get a non-trivial limit. Let  $X_n(\cdot)$  be a process that obeys  $P_n^u$ , and denote the distribution of time-scaled process,  $X_n((\lambda_u)^n \cdot)$  by  $\tilde{P}_n^u$ .

Our first theorem states the existence of the scaling limit.

**Theorem 1**  $\tilde{P}_n^u$  converges weakly to a probability measure  $P^u$  on  $C$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

$P^1$  corresponds to the Brownian motion conditioned that it hits  $a$  before  $b, c, d$ , (and is stopped at  $a$ ).  $P^0$  corresponds to the non-trivial self-avoiding process mentioned in Section 1.

### Remark

In [2, 3], a different model of self-avoiding walk on the Sierpiński gasket has been studied. In this model, for each self-avoiding path  $w$  that goes from  $O$  to  $a$ , a positive weight proportional to  $e^{-\beta L(w)}$  is assigned, where  $\beta > 0$  is a parameter. It has been proved that there exists a unique  $\beta_c > 0$  for which the scaling limit is a self-avoiding process with path Hausdorff dimension greater than 1 almost surely. Our scaling limit process coincides with this limit process. Our model at  $u = 0$  is more restricted than usual SAW because sharp turns are prohibited as well as returning to the same points. But it produces the same scaling limit as the 'standard SAW.'

Our second theorem shows that our limit process is continuous in  $u$  and does connect the BM and the self-avoiding process continuously.

**Theorem 2** (Continuity in  $u$ ) For all  $u_0 \in [0, 1]$ ,

$$P^u \longrightarrow P^{u_0} \text{ weakly as } u \rightarrow u_0$$

The following theorems concern path properties of the limit process.

**Theorem 3** For all  $p > 0$ , there exist  $C_i = C_i(p, u) > 0$ ,  $i = 1, 2$  such that

$$C_1 \leq \liminf_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{E^u[|X(t)|^p]}{t^{\gamma_u p}} \leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{E^u[|X(t)|^p]}{t^{\gamma_u p}} \leq C_2,$$

where

$$\gamma_u = \frac{\log 2}{\log \lambda_u}$$

and is continuous in  $u$ .

**Theorem 4** (Hölder continuity) For any  $M > 0$  and any  $0 < \gamma' < \gamma_u$ , there exist a.s.  $b = b(M, \gamma', \omega) > 0$  and  $H = H(M, \gamma', \omega) > 0$  such that

$$|X(t+h) - X(t)| \leq b|h|^{\gamma'},$$

$$\forall t \in [0, M], |h| \leq H$$

**Theorem 5** (*Law of the Iterated Logarithm*) *There exist  $C_i = C_i(p, u) > 0$ ,  $i = 3, 4$  such that*

$$C_3 \leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{|X(t)|}{\psi(t)} \leq C_4, \quad a.s.,$$

where

$$\psi(t) = t^{\gamma_u} (\log \log \frac{1}{t})^{1-\gamma_u}.$$

Thus, in our model, the exponent  $\gamma$  in Section 1 is given by

$$\gamma_u = \frac{\log 2}{\log \lambda_u}$$

and is a continuous function in  $u$  connecting  $\gamma_1 = \frac{\log 2}{\log 5}$  for the simple random walk and  $\gamma_0 = \frac{\log 2}{\log \frac{7-\sqrt{5}}{2}}$  for the self-avoiding walk.

## 4. Self-repelling processes on $\mathbb{R}$

We start with a sequence of random walks on  $\mathbb{Z}$  (instead of the pre-Sierpiński gasket). The vertex set that we will use for our walks is  $G_n = \{k2^{-n} : k = -2^n, -2^n + 1, \dots, 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^n\}$ .  $W_n$  is the set of continuous functions such that at integer times it takes values in  $G_n$  with nearest neighbor jumps from 0 to 1.  $N_k(w)$  and  $M_k(w)$  can be defined similarly to the case of the Sierpiński gasket.

The generating function  $\Phi_1(x, u)$  is given by

$$\Phi_1(x, u) = \frac{x^2}{1 - 2u^2x^2}.$$

In particular, we have  $\Phi_n(x, 0) = x^{2^n}$ , which implies that when  $u = 0$  we have a single path which connects 0 and  $2^n$  by a straight line (i.e., the self-avoiding path on  $\mathbb{Z}$ ), and for  $u = 1$  we reproduce the generating function for the simple random walk.

We can give explicit formulas for  $x_u > 0$  and  $\lambda_u > 0$ .

$$x_u = \frac{1}{4u^2}(\sqrt{1 + 8u^2} - 1), \quad \lambda_u = \frac{2}{x_u} = \sqrt{1 + 8u^2} + 1.$$

Once we have established these properties of the generating function the subsequent analysis follows quite similar lines to the Sierpiński gasket case. For example, the probability measures on the paths are defined in a similar way to the case of Sierpiński gasket, and the existence of a continuum limit (Theorem 1) and the weak continuity of the path measure  $P^u$  in  $u \in [0, 1]$  (Theorem 2) hold. The sample path properties such as Theorems 3 through 5 also hold with  $\gamma_u = \frac{\log 2}{\log \lambda_u}$ .

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